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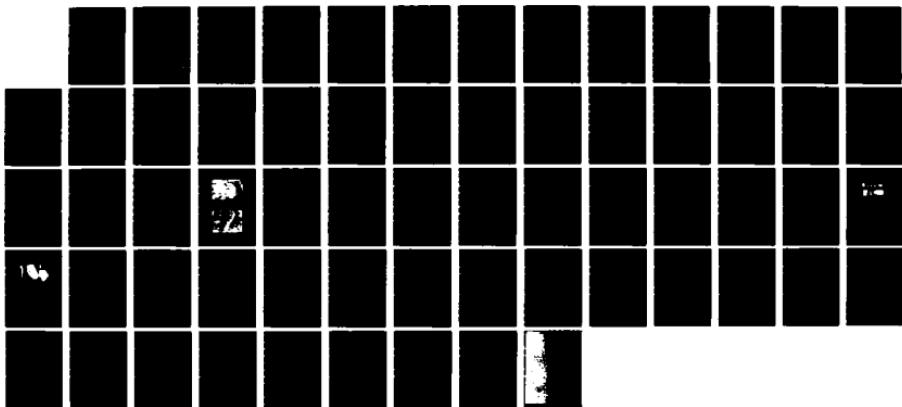
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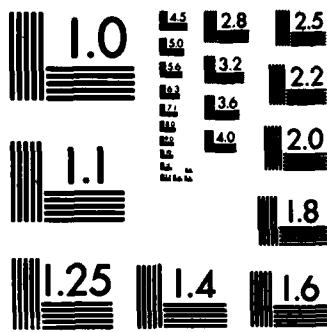
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TRINIDAD RESERVOIR SALVAGE
ARCHAEOLOGY, 1963-1965

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National Park Service

Contract Number: 14-10-0232-787

Purchase Order: 32-NPS-30

Stephen K. Ireland

Trinidad State Junior College

October 1, 1974

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PREFACE

National Park Service Contract Number 14-10-0232-787, a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and Trinidad State Junior College, authorized salvage archaeology in the Trinidad Reservoir area. Galen R. Baker was named principal investigator in this contract, four numbered amendments to it and a separate purchase order (32-NPS-30). Utilizing T.S.J.C. equipment and students, the field work began in June 1963 and continued through the 1963, 1964 and 1965 field seasons.

Under these agreements, excavation proceeded at eight sites. The eight T.S.J.C. site designations, in numerical order, follow:

TC:C9:4, TC:C9:9, TC:C9:10, TC:C9:20, TC:C9:22, TC:C9:23, TC:C9:24 and TC:C9:102 (formerly designated TC:C9:13, 14 and 15). Though written reports were submitted by Galen Baker, none of these reports were accepted by the National Park Service as satisfying the above agreements.

Further excavation of sites TC:C9:4 and TC:C9:9 was conducted by the author in 1969 under NPS Contract No. 14-10-2:20-133. The entirety of archaeological investigations, i.e. Baker's and Ireland's, at both of these sites were previously reported by Ireland (1970). Additional excavation at TC:C9:10 was conducted by me under Contract No. 14-10-2:920-204; the totality of work conducted at that site was reported by Ireland (1973) under the designation TC:C9:9B. The sum of archaeological research at TC:C9:20 has been reported (Ireland and Wood 1973; Ireland 1974). These two manuscripts report all investigation at TC:C9:20 including that by Herbert W. Dick which was not under a formal agreement. Baker's explorations of TC:C9:22 are reported here.

The complete archaeological manifestations of TC:C9:23 and TC:C9:24 (all field work by Baker) has been reported by Ireland (1973). Baker's entire investigations of TC:C9:102 are reported here. Thus, all salvage archaeology at all eight sites covered by agreements 14-10-0232-787 and 32-NPS-30 are, with this manuscript, reported upon.

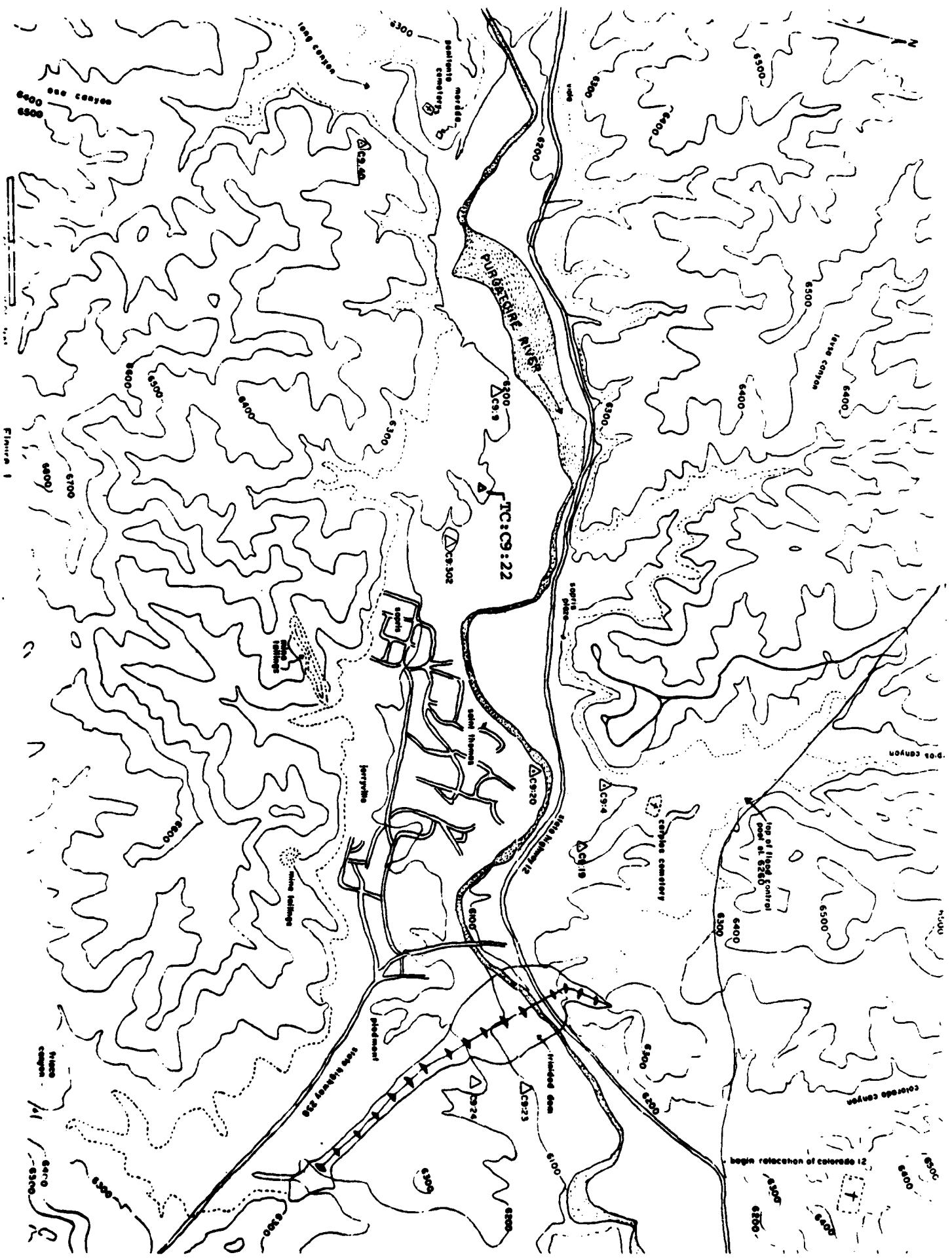
Introduction

The exploratory excavation of TC:C9:22, under the direction of Galen R. Baker, began on June 15, 1963 and continued through June 19, 1963. I was unable to personally inspect the 1963 investigations at this site as this portion of the terrace was destroyed by commercial gravel operations prior to my initial visit to the Trinidad Reservoir project in 1968. My sources of information for this report are a mimeographed progress report Baker 1963a) and the original field documentation which are currently on deposit at the Laboratory of Archaeology, Trinidad State Junior College.

Location and Physical Setting

This testing occurred on a terrace within the boundaries of the reservoir project. Situated on the south bank of the Purgatoire River, the terrace is frequently dissected by small unnamed arroyos. The designation TC:C9:22 is applied to a portion of the terrace immediately west of one of these arroyos (Fig.1). The coordinates are T.33S, R.64W, NE NE Sec. 32 (Note: the coordinates as stated in National Park Service Contract Number 14-10-0232-787 are incorrect (T.33S, R.64W, SW SE Sec. 23) as are those in Amendment Number 2 to that contract (T.33S, R.64W, NE NW Sec. 32). The mean elevation for that portion of the terrace was approximately 6200 feet above the floodplain and 15-20 feet above the bottom of the adjacent arroyo.

Vegetation on the terrace consisted of a light to moderate cover of short seasonal grasses (primarily blue grama, Bouteloua gracilis) with other plant types (especially prickly pear cactus,



Opuntia Polyacantha) interspersed. Pinyon pine (Pinus edulis) and one-seed juniper (Juniperus monosperma) fringed the southern edge of the terrace and extended up the slopes of nearby hills in a moderate to dense cover. An occasional pinyon and juniper could be found elsewhere on the terrace. Various species of cottonwood and willow lined the river. The flora, fauna and climate of the region are discussed in greater detail in a previous report (Ireland 1974).

The terrace was composed of a mantle of loam which ranged in color from light brown to yellow to light reddish-yellow which overlain a Pleistocene gravel deposit. The stripping of this 10-15 foot thick soil overburden in gravel quarrying operations led to the discovery of a human burial and the subsequent testing for additional archaeological remains.

Archaeological Method and Designations

The 1963 excavation at TC:C9:22 proceeded under the heading Leone Bluff Site/Area II as well as the designation TC:C9:22. The term Leone Bluff Site (LBS) was applied to a segment of the terrace measuring approximately 2,000 feet east-west by 1,200 feet north-south. Six numbered Areas were established for the LBS; three Areas were assigned spatial subdivisions termed Features. LBS/Area II was simultaneously named TC:C9:22 and was assigned eight separate features (A through N).

The majority of the field notes for LBS/Area II utilized that specific designation. Some of the notes, however, used TC:C9:22, the only site designation employed in the contract and its amendments and the one which will be applied here. The original lettered features and the grid notation systems will be retained however.

Excavation elsewhere on the same terrace by Baker and others have experienced similar dual designations as indicated in Fig. 2. In each such instance, the TC number has been favored over the LBS designation for both contractual and reporting purposes.

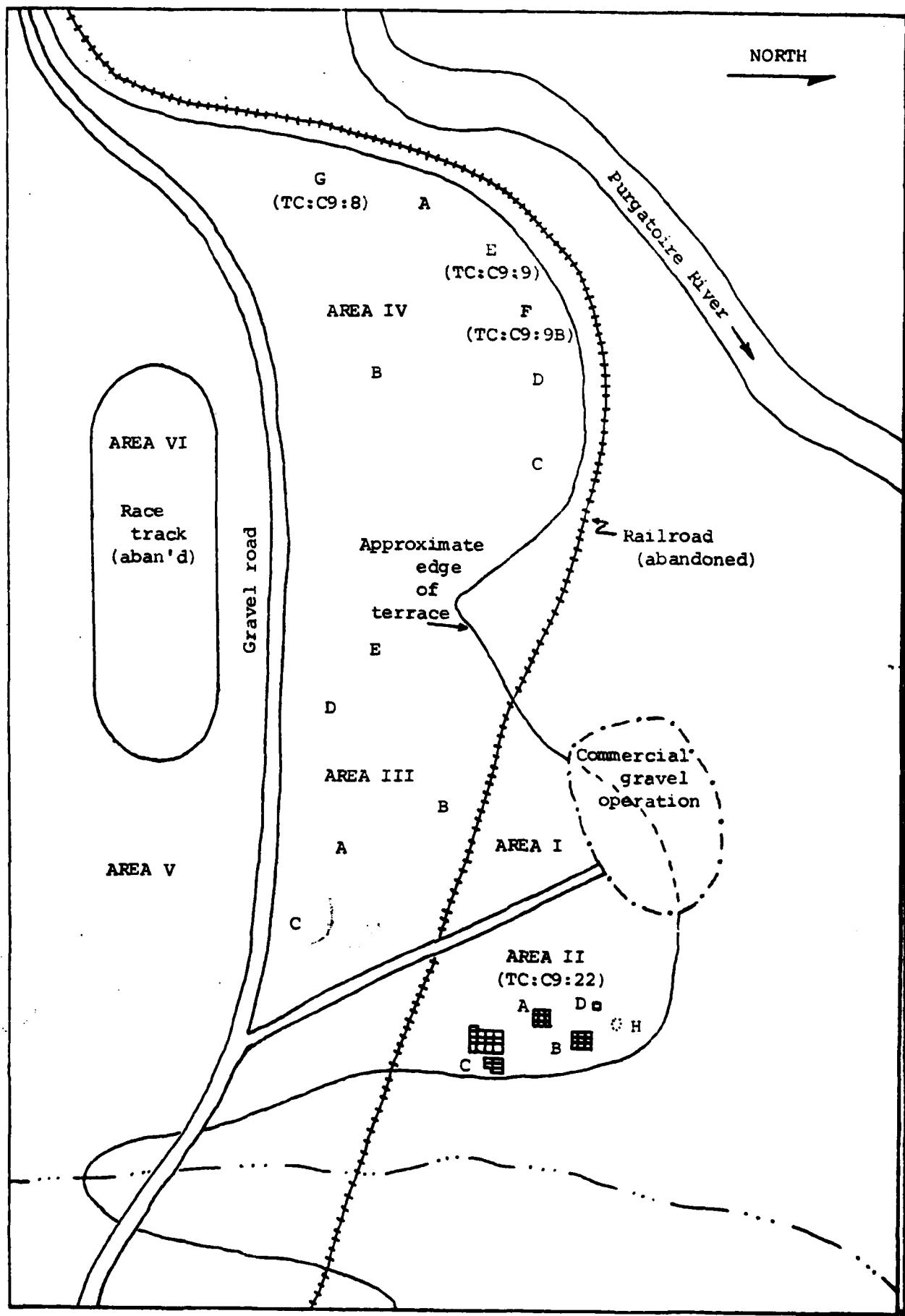
The relative positions can be given for only five of the features at TC:C9:22--Features A,B,C,D and H. The precise relative locations can be given for only two of these--Features B and H.

Horizontal control was maintained by the use of a separate arbitrary grid system, for each of the eight features. Each grid in Feature C was 3x5 feet; all others were five feet square. A total area of 890 square feet was excavated: Area A, 225 square feet; Area B, 300 square feet; Area C, 240 square feet; and 25 square feet in each of the other five areas. Excavation proceeded by arbitrary six inch levels. The maximum depth of 18 inches was achieved in three grids in Area C. Minimum depth was six inches; few grids were excavated to a greater depth. Only hand tools were employed. The soil was not screened.

Results of Excavation

The excavational efforts at TC:C9:22 were not rewarding; few artifacts were recovered and architecture was not defined (including the possible tapa rings mentioned in the contract). A single firepit was encountered and presumed to represent the remnants of a temporary campsite. None of these archaeological manifestations, including the human burial, can be positively assigned a cultural origin or a temporal association.

Fig. 2
LEONE BLUFF SITE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS
INCLUDING TC:C9:22



The known intricacies of the original grid systems will be omitted here as the simplicity of the archaeology encountered does not warrant it. The stratigraphy in each of the excavated grids was virtually identical. A compact light brown loam extended to a depth of 18 inches below the 1963 soil surface. Specimens of charcoal and small chunks of "burned adobe" (oxidized soil) were dispersed throughout the upper four to six inches with greatly diminished amounts of both at lower levels. The small pieces of oxidized soil were presumably architectural daub although the field notes do not mention positive evidence of such nor are these specimens currently available to confirm this. Regardless, it seems probable that these fragments of reddened earth and the charcoal were alluvially deposited in their 1963 locations from an upslope (southwest) locale. The majority of the collected specimens were recovered at depths less than six inches. A compact light yellow loam was encountered at the maximum depth excavated (18 inches). No indications of aboriginal occupation were observed in this lower loam strata.

The firepit (designated as Feature H) was roughly oval in outline, measured 24 inches NE-SW by 18 inches NW-SE and was a maximum of seven inches deep at its center. The rim of the pit was three to five inches below the 1963 soil surface. Only charcoal is documented as its contents. An associated use surface was not defined.

The human burial was discovered by a heavy equipment operator employed by the adjacent gravel company. The skeleton's precise horizontal location is not known nor are the circumstances of its removal. The field notes do mention the stratigraphic context, however, these skeletal remains were found six to 12 inches above a two inch thick band of oxidized soil. The burial was about four feet below the 1963

soil surface. Interment in a bell-shaped cooking pit is conjectured in the notes. No artifacts were found in association with the skeleton.

These osteological materials are on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College. The following data were calculated by Caryl E. Wood and previously reported by her (in Ireland 1974).

Sex, female; age, 20-24. stature, 149.50 cm. The left humerus is extremely bowed; however it cannot be determined if this is pathological or post-mortem deformation. This is an incomplete skeleton and few observations could be made.

Collected Specimens

The following specimens, with the exception of the ground stone artifacts, are on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College. The ground stone artifacts were analyzed and discarded in 1963. All available proveniance data is presented for each artifact.

Chipped Stone

Fourteen artifacts, seven utilized flakes and 57 items of lithic debitage are included here. The petrographic composition of 76 of the above 78 specimens is argillite; one nonutilized flake is of obsidian, another nonutilized flake is of quartzite. Argillite (metamorphosed shale) is a material of poor quality for controlled flaking; a fact displayed by the artifactual items.

PROJECTILE POINTS

Each of the three points is fragmentary, corner-notched and roughly triangular in outline with slightly convex edges. One, from Feature B, is concavo-convex in longitudinal cross section.

Measurements		in. cm.	Feature	Grid	Depth (IN.)	Comments
L	W	TH				
1.8+	1.5	0.3	B	?	0-6	Base absent
1.0+	1.2	0.4	C	?	0-6	Tip absent
1.8	1.3	0.2	A	7A	0-6	Base absent

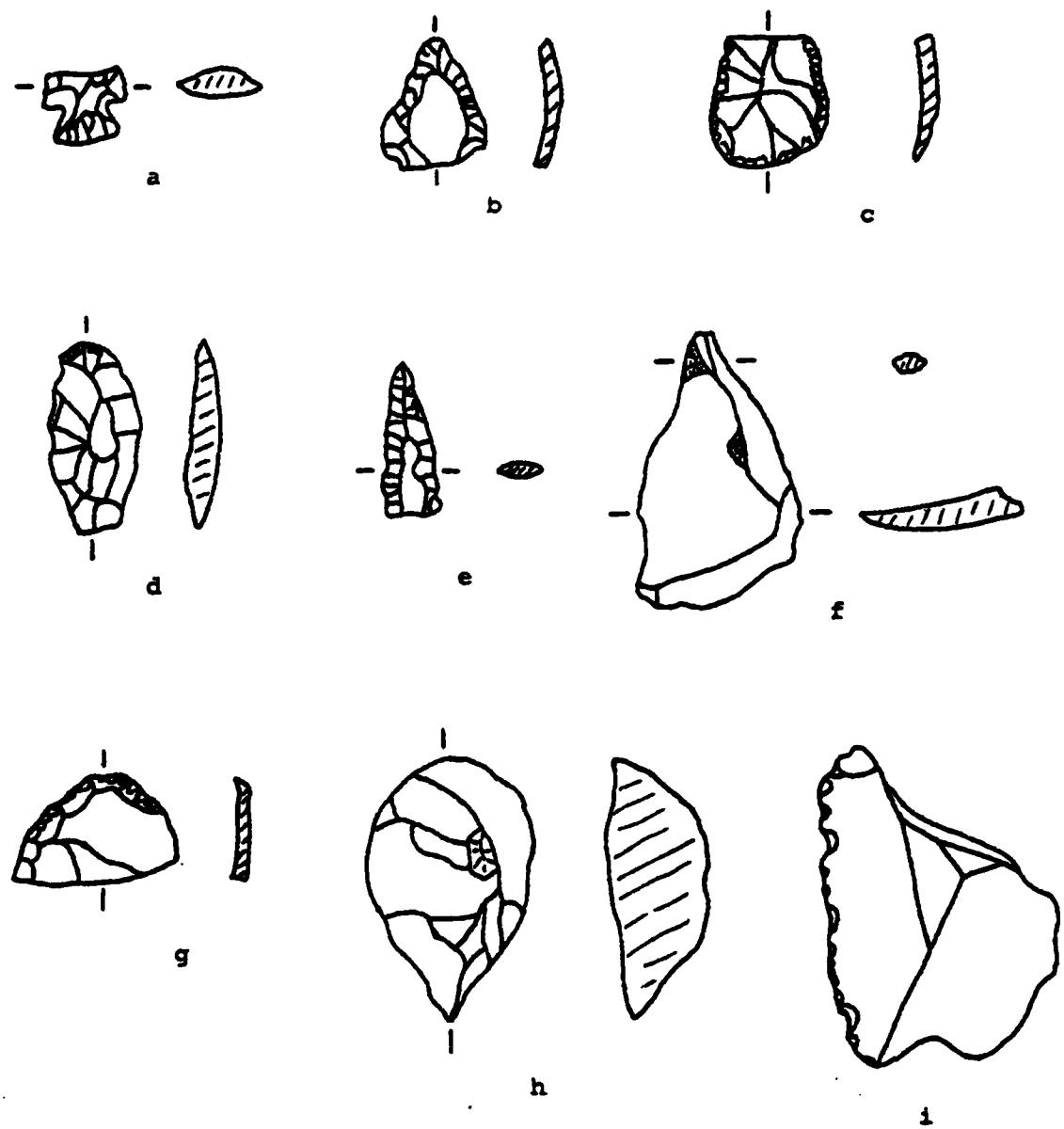
(a plus (+) sign indicates specimen is incomplete in that dimension.)

KNIVES

The seven items placed in this category are, in a gross sense, morphologically dissimilar. Each has functioned as a cutting tool however. Two, both presently incomplete, were nearly triangular in outline and may have initially functioned as projectile points. Both lateral edges of both specimens display the flaking pattern characteristic of utilization as a knife. The third is elliptic in outline and may be a reworked point. The fourth and fifth each possess one or more bifacially flaked edge in addition to a striking platform. Neither presents any special outline or form. The fourth has three nearly straight cutting edges (6.4, 5.2 and 4.1 cm. in length). The fifth is incomplete but demonstrates a single cutting edge semi-circular in outline. The sixth and seventh may represent complete but unfinished tools. Each exhibits the bulb of percussion and a single bifacially flaked edge; blade thickness has been partially reduced on each.

Measurements		in cm.	Feature	Grid	Depth (in.)	Comments
L	W	th				
2.6+	1.9+	0.7	B	5A	0-6	
1.8+	1.6	0.4	-	--	Surface	Convex base
2.8	1.4	2.6	?	?	12	
7.5	6.1	1.1	G	ZOM	0-6	
2.7+	2.9	0.7	-	--	Surface	
2.5	2.3	0.6	A	?	0-6	
1.8	1.8		C	22	?	

Fig. 3



CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS, TC:C9:22

- a. Corner-notched projectile point, F.C/ 0-6in.
- b. Corner-notched projectile point, F.B/ 0-6in.
- c. Knife, triangular, surface collection.
- d. Knife/reworked point, 12 in.
- e. Drill, 12 in.
- f. Drill, F.A/7C/0-6 in.
- g. Scraper, surface collection.
- h. Scraper, F.A/6A/0-3 in.
- i. Utilized flake, surface collection.

[All actual size]

DRILLS

Both tools in this category are fragmentary; one is a portion of the shaft including the tip, the other is the base and small part of the shaft. The base of the second is roughly triangular in outline and except for the shaft is crudely formed. The maximum dimensions for the shaft of the second are: width 0.6 cm., thickness 0.4 cm.

Dimensions		in. cm.	Feature	Grid	Depth (in.)
L	W	th			
2.1+	0.7+	0.3	?	?	12
3.8+	2.4	0.6	A	7C	0-6

SCRAPERS

One scraper is intact, keeled and has a teardrop contour. The other is fragmental, presents a semicircular working end and is rectangular in cross-section.

Measurements		in cm.	Feature	Grid	Depth (in.)
L	W	th			
3.8	2.4	1.5	A	6A	0-3
1.5+	2.3	0.4	-	-	Surface

UTILIZED FLAKES

Each of the seven flakes of argillite has a single edge which has been used as a knife. Each possesses either a striking platform or a portion of the core surface. None have been altered by man other than the original percussion and the utilization of a single edge. Average approximate maximum dimensions are: length 4.8 cm., width 3.2 cm. and thickness 1.1 cm. Each was recovered from the soil surface; two are from Feature A, one from Feature B, two from Feature G. and two are from an unknown feature.

NONUTILIZED FLAKES

None of these recovered lithic fragments demonstrate evidence of utilization as tools. Petrographically, 55 are argillite, one is obsidian and one is a coarse-grained quartzite. Seventeen (all argillite) are large (approximate average 5.0 x 4.0 x 1.5 cm.) and display portions of the original core surface. The other 40 are smaller (ranging from 4.0 x 3.5 x 1.1 to 1.6 x 1.4 x 0.2): each possesses multiple flake scars. The horizontal and vertical distribution of this debitage follows:

Feature	Surface	0-6"	Depth unknown	Total
A	5	17	9	31
B	7	3	3	13
Unknown	8	1	4	13

Ground Stone

Ten manos or fragments thereof and one metate fragment were retrieved from TC:C9:22. As previously mentioned, the recovered ground stone artifacts were analyzed and discarded in 1963. The following data are the results of that analysis.

MANOS

Four specimens possessed one working surface each (unifacial); six are bifacial. In cross section each was biconvex. One displayed a nearly round outline; the others were subrectangular. Each was composed of sandstone. Both ends of one unifacial mano were battered as if it had been utilized for pounding. There is no recorded data on the presence or absence of pecked working surfaces on these 10 items.

uni - or Bifacial	Measurements		in cm.	Feature	Grid	Depth (in.)	Comments
	L	W	th				
Uni-	8.2	7.0	4.4	-	-	Surface	Battered ends
Uni-	6.3+	8.5	3.2	E	22M	0-6	
Uni-	8.9	7.5	4.5	B	-	Surface	
Uni-	12.7	8.3	3.8	A	-	Surface	
Bi-	13.2+	8.9	3.7	B	5B	0-6	
Bi-	15.2	10.1	5.1	B	5B	0-6	
Bi-	15.1	7.0	3.8	B	5B	0-6	
Bi-	8.3	8.3	3.7	G	20M	Surface	Round
Bi-	8.3	6.9	3.8	-	-	Surface	
Bi-	11.5	7.6	5.1	G	20M	Surface	

METATES

The single specimen in this category was incomplete, composed of sandstone and possessed a shallow basin-like working surface. From the soil surface of Feature C, it measured approximately 30+ x 20 x 9 cm. The basin was subrectangular in outline with a maximum depth of three to four centimeters near its center.

Bone

Two osteological items were recovered from TC:C9:22. Both elements are from adult deer (Odocoileus hemionus or virginianus) and both are poorly preserved. The left first phalanx is complete and apparently unaltered by man. The right metatarsal is represented only by the distal portion; the shaft was transversely incised immediately proximal to the vascular foramen on the anterior surface. The severance of the recovered distal portion was accomplished by breaking or snapping the remaining one half to one third of the shaft wall at the location of the incision. The condyles are fused and intact. The length of the specimen is 5.4 cm. There is no evidence to indicate this segment of a metatarsal was utilized

as a tool although weathering may have obscured such indications. The metatarsal is from Feature F, Grid 20M, 0-6 in. The feature and grid provenience of the phalanx is unknown; depth below surface was one inch.

Conclusions

The extant evidence of aboriginal occupation does not permit conclusive statements regarding the temporal or cultural affiliations of the archaeological materials recovered from TC:C9:22. Archaeological investigations elsewhere on the same terrace have produced assignable evidence, however. Sopris Phase house structures have been reported for TC:C9:9 (Ireland 1970,1971) and TC:C9:9B (Ireland 1973) and excavation by Edwin Guilinger at TC:C9:8, though yet unreported, revealed a Sopris Phase habitation structure and historic Apache ceramics. To date none of the non-ceramic artifacts from TC:C9:8 have been identified as of Apache origin.

The present knowledge of the archaeological manifestations of the Trinidad Reservoir area shows much the same pattern: sporadic evidence (largely ceramic) of Apache with substantial evidence to indicate that the largest and lengthiest Indian occupation was that of the Sopris Phase.

The few artifacts from TC:C9:22 are not inconsistent with those associated with the Sopris Phase. The burial at TC:C9:22 appears to resemble one of the burials at nearby sites TC:C9:9 (Ireland 1970,1971) and TC:C9:302 (Ireland 1973). Thus, it would seem that the most likely origin of the archaeological manifestations at TC:C9:22 are the Sopris Phase.

SITE TC:C9:102
(THE MESSINA BLUFF SITE)

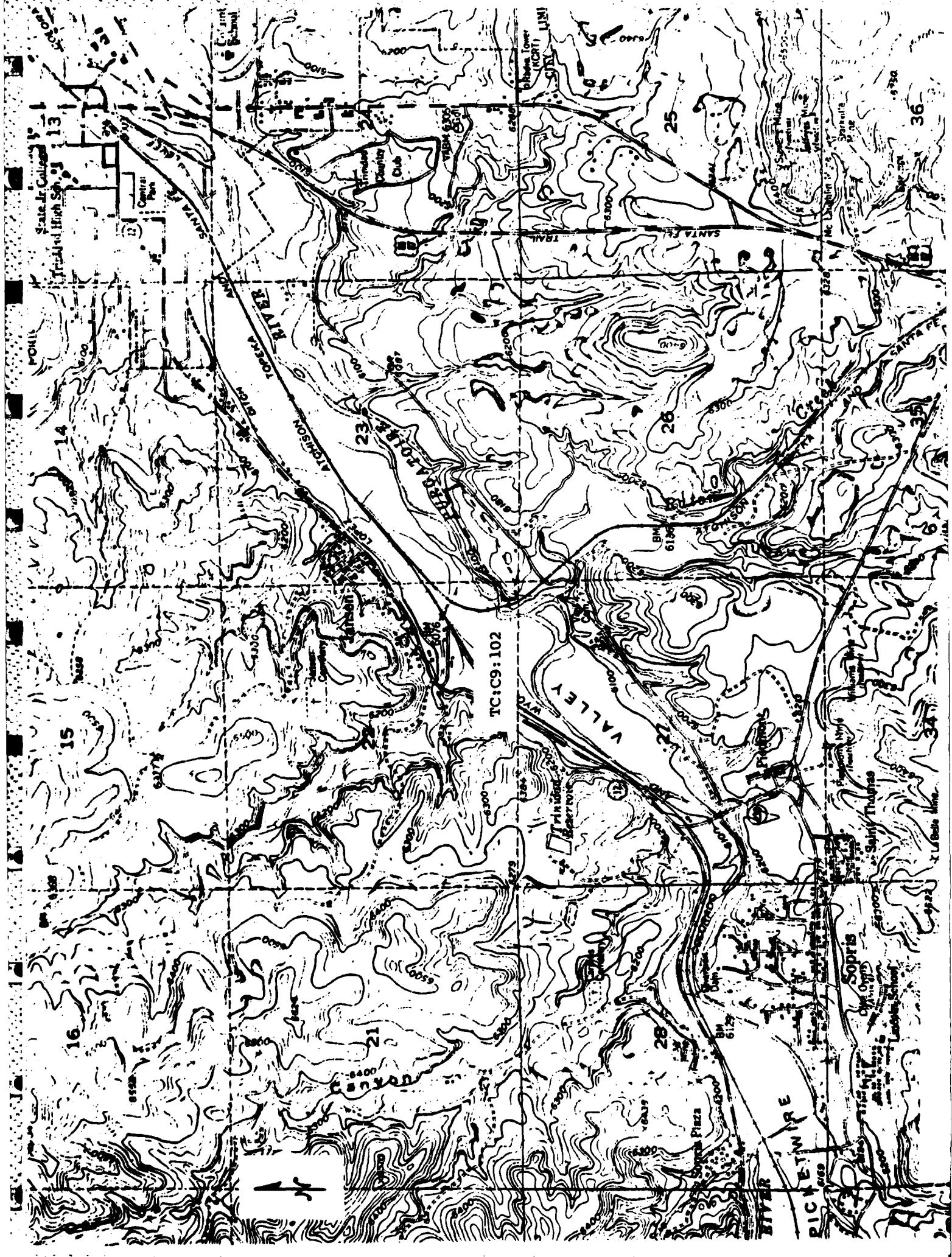
Introduction

The designations TC:C9:102 and the Messina Bluff Site were applied synonymously by Galen R. Baker in 1964 to a portion of an alluvial terrace on the south bank of the Purgatoire River about 11/4 miles southwest of Trinidad, Colorado (Fig. 4). The site is nearly one mile downstream (northeast of the Trinidad Dam). Raton Creek enters the Purgatoire River at the southwestern limits of TC:C9:102 and the Purgatoire bounds the site on two sides (T.33S, R. 64W, SW Sec. 23 and SE Se Sec. 22). The highest portion of the site is approximately 6160 feet above sea level. However, the defined archaeological manifestations were some 30 feet lower in elevation, nearer the river and about 45 feet above the flood plain.

The physical setting of the area and the Trinidad Reservoir project are described elsewhere (Ireland 1974).

Excavation at the Messina Bluff Site occurred in 1964 under the direction of Galen R. Baker and in 1968 under the supervision of Edwin L. Guilinger. Both seasons investigations were carried out under cooperative National Park Service—Trinidad State Junior College agreements. Only the 1964 work is reported here.

My sources of information are the original field documentation (field notes) maps and photographs) and a series of mimeographed "weekly" reports (Baker 1964b, 1964c, 1964d, 1964d, and 1964f). All of these materials are currently on deposit at T.S.J.C. Bakers' excavational designations will be retained. However, several of his interpretations and analyses are disputed.



Baker imposed an arbitrary horizontal grid system comprised of five foot squares over the western portion of the terrace. Separate designations (termed areas) were given to areal subunits of the site. Controlled excavation in 1964 was undertaken only in Areas A,B,C and D (Fig. 5). Excavation proceeded in arbitrary six inch levels. Only hand tools were utilized. One quarter inch wire mesh screens were employed, but to what extent is unknown.

The evidence, notably recovered ceramics, indicates the utilization of the terrace prehistorically by Sopris Phase, A.D. 1150 to 1250 or 1300 (Ireland 1971) peoples and historically by Apaches (ca. AD. 1750?-1900?) and by non-aboriginal peoples. The following tabulates the defined and suspected non-artifactual evidence within each area of TC:C9:102.

Area A

A Sopris Phase pit house with two fire pits and a subfloor bell-shaped roasting pit and associated extra-architectural fire pits and possible racks or ramadas.

A possible tepee ring of Historic Apache origin.

Area B

A pit house and possible a second one and two roasting pits; all are assigned to the Sopris Phase. A complex of palisade trenches and a fire pit of historic, but uncertain cultural origin.

Area C

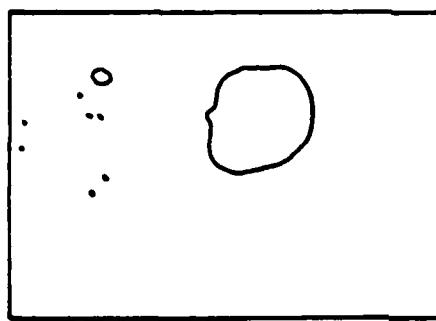
Two bell-shaped roasting pits were delimited and a third indicated, five posts and post holes may represent a rack or ramada, and a concentration of thermal-cracked rocks are all attributed to the Sopris Phase occupation.

Area D

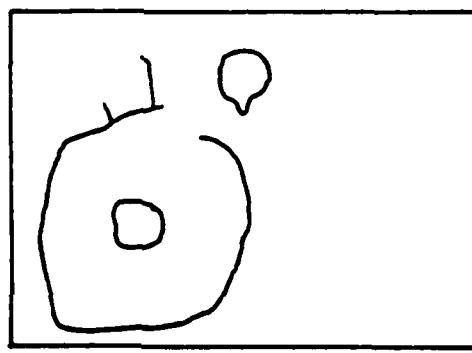
No known archaeological features.

Areas E, F, and G

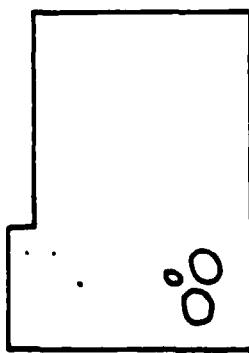
Unexcavated; no known archeological features.



Area A



Area B



Area C



Area D

To Areas F, G & H

Fig. 5

PLAN OF TC:C9:102

0 25 50 feet

Excavational Features

Area A

Excavation revealed the utilization of Area A by Sopris Phase peoples, historic Apaches and, most recently, by "Whites" for the deposition of trash. There was post-depositional mechanical mixture of the artifacts by both humans and rodents.

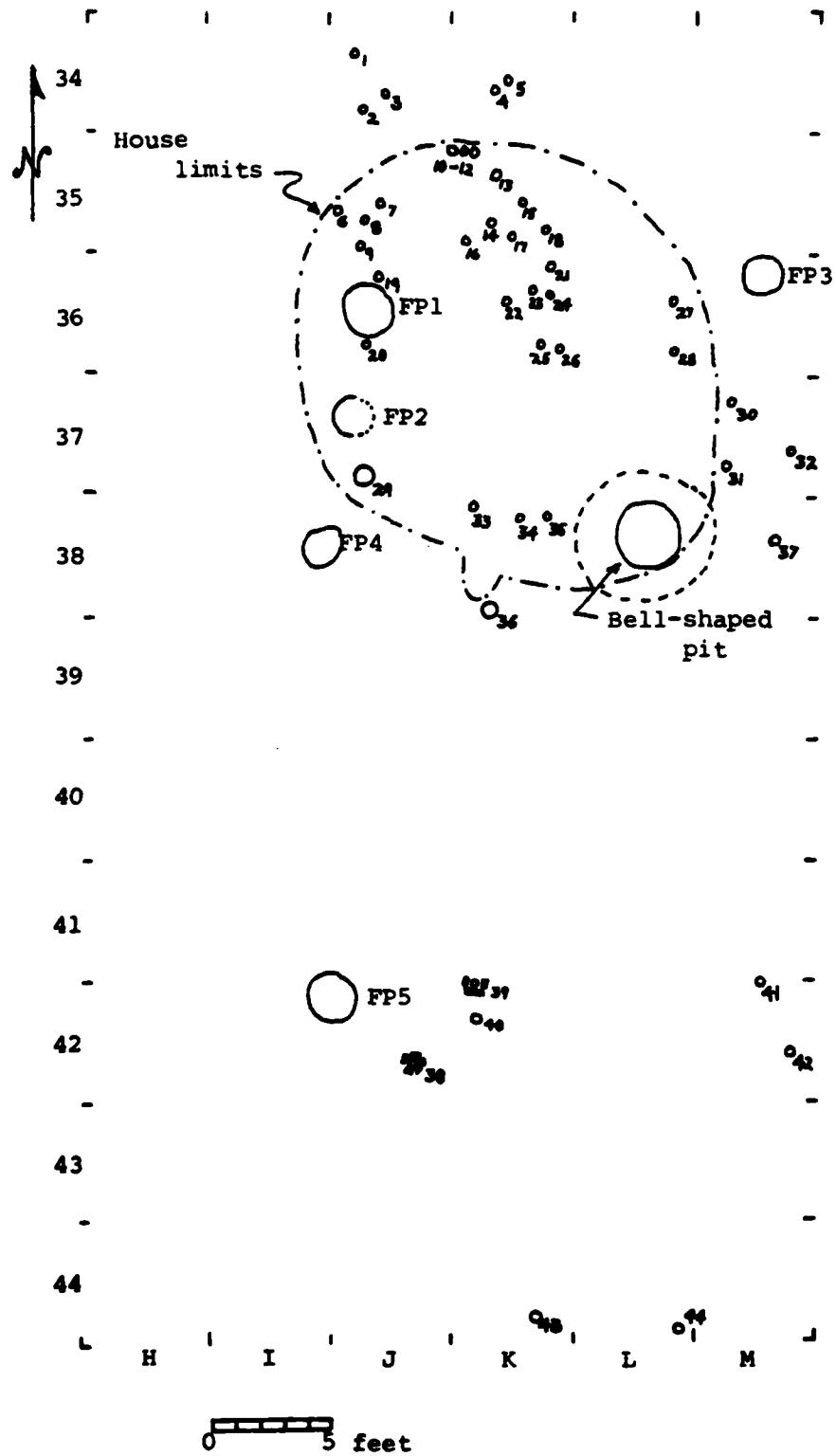
The best defined architectural feature in Area A was a Sopris Phase jacal or wattle and daub house which was set in a shallow depression or pit. Many of the details concerning this pit house were either not present or are unavailable.

The 1964 documentation does not state the precise height of the native soil walls of the pit house but to judge from the stratigraphic relationship of various post holes, the floor was 6-12 inches below the aboriginal soil surface. The pit house was nearly circular in floor plan with an approximate diameter of 18 feet. The nature of the irregularity in the native soil southern wall is not explained in the field notes; perhaps it represents the lower portion of an entryway.

The house floor was earth which apparently was not specially prepared. Whether the floor was flat or saucer-shaped is not known.

Floor features consisted of 27 post holes, two fire pits and one bell-shaped subfloor pit. Post holes 6,10,11,12,27, and 28 are interpreted as wall/roof elements. Post holes 19 and 20 may represent an over-the-fire-pit rock or spit. The other 19 post holes are believed to be the sockets for internal support posts and probably were not all contemporaneous. The available data on all Area A post holes and in situ posts are given below.

Fig. 6
TC:C9:102/ AREA A



LEGEND

* post hole # 2

FP5 Fire Pit #5

Two fire pits were encountered at the floor level near the western wall. The above rock or spit was associated with Fire Pit 1. Neither the contents nor the actual depth of either of these fire pits can be stated. However, all available data for all Area A fire pits are given below.

The bell-shaped subfloor pit was situated near the southeastern limits of the floor. The orifice, in Grid 38L, was discovered at the level of the house floor. At the time of discovery the orifice measured 35 inches in diameter. The original diameter was presumably less. The pit extended 30 inches below floor level with a maximum diameter of 69 inches at the bottom. A fire-reddened area of the bottom was oval and measured about 24 x 30 inches. This roasting pit was completely filled at the time of excavation. Charcoal and small pieces of oxidized clay were found throughout the fill of the pit. Only two artifacts were recovered from the pit fill. Both were fragments of incised tubular bone beads and both were from near the bottom of the pit.

The remnants of burned jacal (charred wood and daub) were found on the house floor and lower fill. A dome-shaped superstructure is envisioned (the peripheral posts rising from the floor and arched to the center of the roof).

In Grid 37K a trash pit of historic age cut through the house fill and floor to a depth of 23 inches below the floor level. This pit, though not completely defined by excavation, extended 47 inches below the 1964 soil surface and was completely filled with earth and items of both Indian and non-Indian manufacture. The majority of these artifacts were of recent industrial origin and included shoes, bolts, belt buckle, washboard, toothbrush, metal fish hook and fragments of china. Indian artifacts of both

prehistoric and historic age (notably ceramics) were interspersed throughout the fill of the pit. This trash pit is considered to be of recent non-Indian origin.

The pit house and its floor features are here placed in the Sopris Phase largely on the bases of ceramics: only undecorated sherds of the Sopris Plain or locally manufactured Taos Incised types were recovered from the house floor. The stratigraphic relationship of the various archaeological manifestations in Area A also favors this prehistoric assignment.

On the basis of stratigraphy, Post Holes 1-5, 30-32 and 37 and Fire Pit 3 are assigned to the occupation of the pit house; each was encountered at what was interpreted as the use surface associated with the house. The post holes may represent racks and/or ramadas. Neither the contents nor the actual depth of the fire pit can be stated. All available data are given below.

The seven posts and post holes (numbers 38-44) and fire pits (number 4 and 5) south of and stratigraphically higher than the pit house are believed to be of Apache origin. Their configuration suggests a structure with a circular floor plan, perhaps a tepee. The original field notes neither confirm nor deny this possibility, however. Nor does the distribution of Cimarron Micaceous sherds: none were recovered in the vicinity of the suspected tepee posts and post holes although most sherds of this ceramic type were recovered from a comparable level. Regardless, the presence of Cimarron Micaceous, ca. A.D. 1750?-1900? (Gunnerson 1969:33) indicates utilization of Area A by historic Apache.

Only the contents of one of these fire pits (number 4) can be given though relative volumes cannot. Charcoal comprised the uppermost portion, which was underlain by soil with ash on the bottom.

AREA A POST HOLES

Number	Grid	Depth of orifice below soil surface*	Dimensions		Comments
			Diameter	Depth	
1	34J	16	6	2	
2	34J	18	4	4	
3	34J	18	3	2	
4	34K	16	6	7	
5	34K	16	5	5	
6	35J	?	?	?	
7	35J	18-24	5	6	
8	35J	18-24	6	4	
9	35J	18-24	6	3	
10	35J-35K	321/2?	4	?	
11	35K	24?	4	4	
12	35K	30	5	?	
13	35K	30	5	?	
14	35K	24?	5	5	
15	35K	30	5	?	
16	35K	24?	4	5	
17	35K	?	?	?	
18	35K	30	5	?	
19	36J	?	?	?	
20	36J	24	3	?	
21	36K	28	4	6	
22	36K	28	3	7	
23	36K	28	3	5	
24	36K	28	4	5	
25	36K	28	4	4	
26	36K	28	3	6	
27	36L	?	?	?	
28	36L	?	?	?	
29	37J	18-24	10	?	
30	37M	?	?	?	
31	37M	?	?	?	

32	37M	?	?	?	
33	38K	18-24	3	3	
34	38K	18-24	3	3	
35	38K	18-24	6	5	
36	38K	12	?	?	Labeled "historic post."
37	38M	20	4	10	
38	41J	6	?	?	Rock lined; charred post in situ.
39	41K-42K	6	6	9	Rock lined; unburned post in situ.
40	42K	0-6	8	8	Unburned post in situ.
41	42M	5	?	?	Post in situ.
42	42M	5	5	?	Post in situ.
43	44K	0-6	?	?	
44	44L	0-6	?	?	

* All measurements in inches.

AREA A FIRE PITS

Number	Grid	Depth below surface*	Dimensions		Comments
			Diameter	Depth	
1	36J	23	26	?	
2	37J	24	ca. 20	?	
3	36M	18?	ca. 20	?	
4	38I-38J	6	ca. 18	6	Layered contents: charcoal, soil, a
5	42I-42J	7	ca. 20	7	

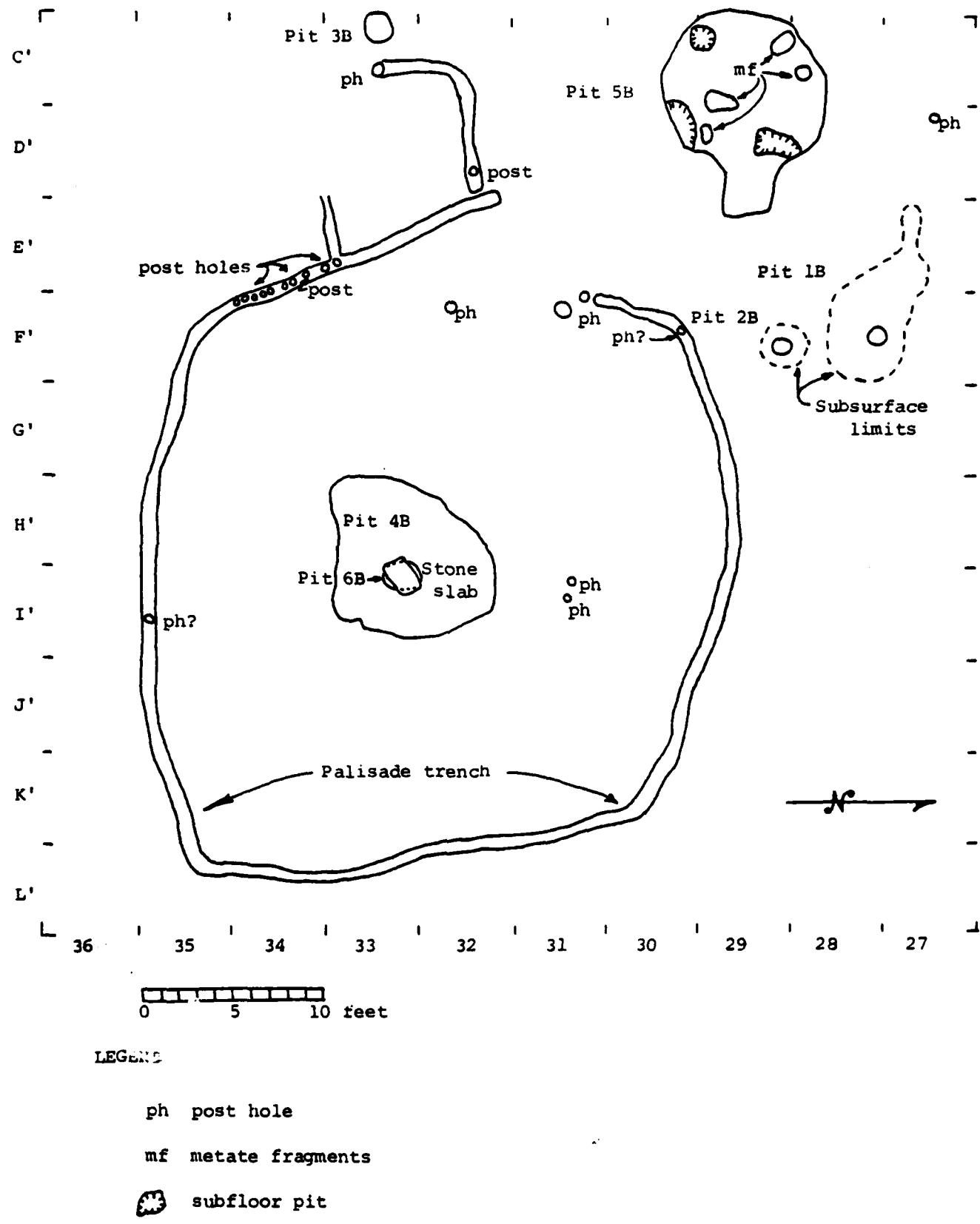
* all measurements in inches

Area B

Archaeological investigation in Area B revealed one pit house and possibly another, two roasting pits and three post holes assigned to the prehistoric Sopris Phase and a complex of palisade trenches and a fire pit of historic, but unknown cultural origin.

The defined pit house, designated by Baker as Pit 5B and as Feature B, possessed a lateral entranceway and some floor features but many of the expected architectural details were either lacking or not defined. The pit was nearly circular in plan (diameter about 8.5 feet) with a three foot

Fig. 7
TC:C9:102/AREA B



long sloping entranceway directed to the east. The rim of the pit was situated 12-15 inches below the 1964 soil surface. The floor was concave and 12-16 inches lower. The nearly vertical walls had been plastered with mud. It is not known whether the house floor had been specially prepared. Portions of the plastered wall and the floor had been oxidized red by fire.

Three subfloor depressions were defined; the contents of each had been disturbed by rodents. The shallow depression northwest of the entranceway was interpreted in 1964 as entirely of rodent origin. The other two depressions were believed to be of human origin but possibly enlarged by rodent activity. Precise measurements for the two are unavailable.

A fire pit was not defined within the confines of the pit house nor were posts or post holes. Metates, two complete and two fragmentary specimens, were found on the house floor. Other metates as well as undecorated sherds (Sopris Plain or Taos Incised of local manufacture) and various other artifacts were recovered from the house fill.

The fill contained charcoal, charred wood and oxidized daub which are interpreted as remnants of the upper wall/roof of jacal (wattle and daub). Several small unworked sandstone slabs in the fill are thought to have been incorporated in the house superstructure. No in situ posts or post holes attributable to the pit house wall/roof were discovered, however.

A post hole in Grid 27D' (north of the pit house) was encountered 14 inches below the 1964 soil surface. This was the approximate depth of the aboriginal use surface at the time of the occupation of the adjacent pit house. Its function is not known.

Two pits, designated as Pit 1B and Pit 2B, were situated northeast of this pit house (Pit 5B). Their orifices were at a level comparable to the use surface for the Area B pit house(s). The construction and use of these roasting pits is believed to have been by the occupants of these



Fig. 8a. TC:C9:102/Area B. Pit 5B (Feature B) in process of excavation, 1964.



Fig. 8b. TC:C9:102/Area B. Palisade trench, northeast portion, 1964. Rocks were in fill of trench.

house(s) although the known contents of the pits neither confirm nor deny this.

Pit 1B, from the evidence at hand, would seem to be a bell-shaped pit that was used for roasting, was abandoned, filled with trashy soil and subsequently disturbed (enlarged) by burrowing animals. At a depth of 12 inches below the 1964 soil surface, the orifice had an approximate diameter of 18 inches. The actual depth of the pit was 29 inches. Only small portions of the pit walls and floor were defined; all such segments had been thermally oxidized. The estimated maximum diameter is 54 inches. Most of the post-utilization enlargement was on the west side of the pit. The fill was described as "earth with much charcoal and some oxidized clay." Various artifacts were included in the pit fill but ceramics were not.

Pit 2B was defined as a bell-shaped roasting pit by the process of trenching. The orifice was also 12 inches below the soil surface at the time of excavation and had a diameter of 15 inches. The actual depth of the pit portrayed in a profile (the only available documentation) were oxidized red. The fill of the pit was described as "brown soil with much charcoal, numerous rocks and some oxidized clay."

Pit 4B (also designated Feature A) was labeled in the original field notes as a "possible pit house", an uncertain interpretation continued here. The documentation of its excavation is sadly incomplete. The contour of the pit walls is not known. The irregular plan shown in Fig. 7 seems to be a composite of wall outlines taken a various depths. Also, it is suspected that rodent activity contributed to the irregularity of the plan portrayed. If the above assumptions are correct, the diameter of the pit house would have been in the range of 7.0-8.5 feet. No entryway was defined.

Charred beams and charcoal are listed in the contents of the house fill and it is assumed that this represents the burned remnants of the superstructure. Other expected architectural remnants, such as daub, are not listed as contained in the fill nor is the composition of the fill stated. An incomplete listing of artifacts from the fill of the pit includes undecorated sherds, bone beads, manos, metates, a projectile point and a knife.

The rim of the pit was encountered about 12 inches below the 1964 soil surface. The floor was about seven inches lower. The nature of the floor cannot be stated.

A fire pit, Pit 6B, was situated near the center of the possible pit house floor. Its actual depth was nine inches and was oval in plan (24 inches N-S; 18 inches E-W). The complete interior surface of the pit was oxidized red. Seven rocks (average approximately 5 x 3 x 3 inches) lined the bottom and lower sides of the pit. The other contents, if any, are not documented. A sandstone slab (about 24 x 17 x 2 inches) covered the fire pit.

Two post holes were discovered four feet north of the possible pit house. The western of the two measured 4 x 5 inches; the eastern was two inches in diameter. The orifices of both were situated 12 inches below the 1964 soil surface, the same depth as the rim of the adjacent possible pit house. It is assumed that the use of the post holes and pit house were contemporaneous. The post holes may have functioned as sockets for the posts of a ramada or rack.

The Area B complex of palisade trenches and Pit 3B are considered to be of historic age. The trenches were 4-8 inches below the 1964 soil surface and, among other things, contained historic items of non-Indian manufacture. The fire pit, Pit 3B, was at the same level as the adjacent trench.

The palisade formed two contiguous enclosures, each incomplete and roughly rectangular in plan. The larger measured 31 feet N-S by 33 feet E-W. The smaller approximated 7.5 feet N-S by nine feet E-W. The dimensions of the trenches varied: 6-11 inches in width and 5-12 inches actual depth. Two in situ posts were located within the trench (Grids 32 D' and 34E'). In addition, 11 post holes and two possible post holes excavated into the trench floor were found. The three post holes in Grids 31F' and 32F' were from the same level and are assumed to represent a portion of the palisade complex, perhaps a gate. The northwestern hole in 31F' was 12 inches deep; the other hole in that grid was 18 inches in depth. The dimensions of the post hole in 32F' are unknown as are the details of the in situ posts and post holes in the trenches.

The soil in the trenches was stained by charcoal and contained small bits of wood and cobbles throughout. The majority of the artifacts found within the trenches came from the western portion. Included were items of both historic non-Indian and prehistoric Indian manufacture: fragments of glass, porcelain and metal, a triangular projectile point and undecorated sherds.

The palisade is unquestionably of historic age but its cultural origin is not known for certain nor is its function. However, similar structures in Las Animas County are commonly attributed to early historic sheepherders.

The fire pit, Pit 3B, was located in Grid 33C' at the same level as the adjacent trench. It measured 20 inches E-W by 16 inches N-S and was six inches in depth. The entire interior surface of the pit was oxidized red. The contents of the fire pit were listed as: four flat stones lying on the bottom, charcoal-flecked soil and two undecorated sherds. This fire pit is regarded as associated with the use of the palisade despite the presence of prehistoric sherds in the fill of the pit.

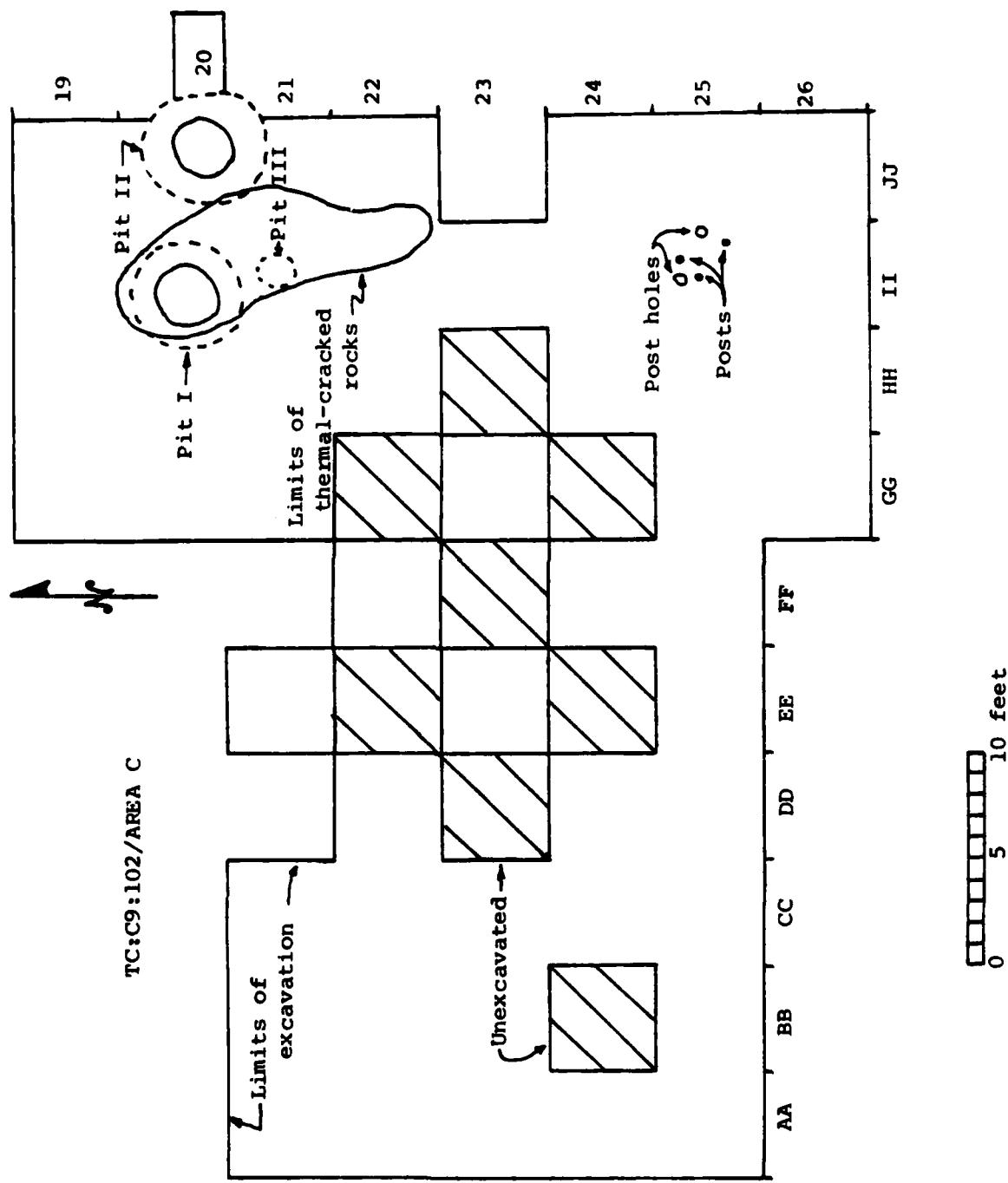
Area C

A house structure was not defined in Area C, but two bell-shaped roasting pits were delimited and a third indicated, five posts and post holes (possibly a ramada or rack) and a concentration of thermal-cracked rocks were discovered and a sizeable quantity of artifacts were recovered. The pits were delineated through trenching and apparently not completely excavated.

The orifice of Pit I was located in Grid 20II with subsurface extension into 20HH and 21III. The orifice was encountered 6-8 inches below the 1964 soil surface and had a diameter of 32 inches. The actual depth of the pit was 31 inches. The maximum diameter of 58 inches was two inches above the bottom. The composition of the soil fill was not documented but its inclusions were listed. On the bottom were five Stamper Cordmarked sherds, a bone bead, charcoal and numerous thermal-cracked rocks some of which were fragments of manos and metates. Scattered throughout the fill of the pit were bits of charcoal, thermal-cracked rocks, cordmarked and undecorated sherds, bone beads and a triangular side-notched projectile point. The concentration of thermal-cracked rocks which overlay this pit also extended down into its neck. The bottom and sides of the pit had been oxidized red, but the extent is unknown.

The orifice of Pit II was situated four feet east of Pit I in Grid 20JJ with subsurface extension into 20KK, 21JJ and 21KK. The orifice was located 5-7 inches below the 1964 soil surface and had a diameter of 36 inches. The actual depth of this bell-shaped pit was about 37 inches. Three inches above the bottom were the maximum dimensions of 71 inches (N-S) and 61 inches (E-W). The composition of the soil fill of the pit was not recorded, but the inclusions were listed as essentially the same as those in Pit I except for a lower volume of thermal-cracked rock and the presence of non-artifactual

Fig. 9



animal bone (deer antler and the proximal end of a deer ulna). A Stamper Cordmarked sherd was found on the pit bottom. Both cordmarked and undecorated sherds were found throughout the fill. A Cebolleta B/W sherd was located two inches below the lip of the oriface. The sides and bottom of the pit were oxidized red.

The only available excavational documentation on Pit III is a map with the pit outline plotted in Grid 21II at a depth of 15 inches below the 1964 soil surface. The outline is oval and measures about 23 inches N-S by 17 inches E-W. Other details of the pit and its contents are not known. The relatively small dimensions at the given depth and the close proximity to Pit I probably indicates that Pit III was considerably smaller than the two adjacent pits and possibly differently shaped too.

The concentration of thermal-cracked rocks was centered in Grid 21II and extended into six other grids. Vertically, they were distributed from the 1964 soil surface to a depth of 4-7 inches (in Pit I, to a depth of 10 inches). The field notes number 352 of the stones and label many of them as fire-blackened and some as mano fragments. Interspersed throughout the rocks was some diffuse charcoal and sherds (Stamper Cordmarked, Taos Incised and undecorated). It is assumed that these rocks were deposited in their discovered positions after heating.

Three small in situ posts and two larger post holes were found in Grid 25II at a depth of 5-6 inches below the 1964 soil surface. The dimensions are unknown for the posts. Both post holes contained charred and uncharred wood fragments. One hole had a diameter of 4.5 inches and a depth of six inches. The other hole was five inches in diameter, four inches deep and lined with three small rocks. The limited available data makes interpretation difficult--perhaps a ramada or drying rack is partially represented by these remains.

Each of the above Area C archaeological manifestations is assigned to the Sopris Phase. The recovered evidence indicates a near lack of utilization of Area C by Apache or "Whites."

Area D

The 1964 exploration in Area D consisted of excavation of 11 five foot square grids to an arbitrary depth of six inches. The excavated grids formed a checkerboard pattern. The remains of architecture were not defined. The relative scarcity of artifacts was presumably the reason for cessation of excavation in Area D.

Area E

This 1964 designation was situated about 100 feet ESE of Area A at the western edge of the terrace. There was no excavation in this area.

Areas F and G

These areas were designated by Baker (1964d:4) and described as being on the same alluvial terrace and about an eighth of a mile east of the other designated areas. There was apparently no controlled excavation in either Area F or Area G.

Artifact Analysis and Classification

The following classification conforms to previous reporting by the author for Trinidad Reservoir area sites. The possibility exists that not all retrieved artifacts or their analytical data were available for this classification.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

PROJECTILE POINTS

The 1964 site collection includes one stemmed, nine semi-notched, 20 corner-notched and six fragmentary specimens which have been notched but were ~~too~~

fragmentary to further classify.

The single small stemmed point possesses a triangular blade and a rectangular stem. The basal outline is straight. Composed of argillite, the overall length is 3.2 cm. (blade: 2.4 cm; stem: 0.8). The maximum width of the stem is 1.3 cm. The maximum thickness of the blade is 0.5 cm., of the stem is 0.4 cm. It was recovered from Area B, Grid 33J', 0-6 inch depth.

Eight of the nine side-notched points demonstrate a straight to slightly convex basal outline. The ninth has a slightly concave base. None of these specimens possess a basal notch or more than two notches placed on the sides of the triangular blades. A basal corner of one specimen was broken and reflaked without affecting the original notch on that side.

Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Material	Remarks
L	W	th			
1.6	1.0	0.3	A/37N/0-6	Chalcedony	
1.7	1.2	0.3	A/37H?0-6	Chalcedony	
2.0	1.3	0.5	B/33H'/12-18	Quartite	Pit 4B; concave base
2.3	1.3	0.4	B/26F'/--	Argillite	reworked
1.6+	1.0	0.3	B/27F'/--	Argillite	
1.6	1.1	0.3	C/25FF/0-6	Argillite	
1.8	1.1	0.3	Surface	Argillite	
2.2+	1.4	0.4	Unknown	Chalcedony	
1.5+	1.3	0.3		Argillite	

[a plus (+) sign indicates the specimen is incomplete in that dimension.]

Sixteen of the 20 corner-notched points demonstrate a straight to slightly convex basal outline, one has a concave base and three do not currently possess a base. The blade edges of one specimen are serrated.

Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Material	Remarks
L	W	th			
1.3+	1.4	0.3	A/35L/0-6	Argillite	
2.0	1.4	0.3	A/35L/0-6	Argillite	
2.0+	1.3	0.4	A/36M/0-6	Jasper	Serrated
1.8	1.3	0.3	A/36J/0-6	Argillite	
2.2	1.2+	0.3	A/42I/0-6	Argillite	
2.5	1.6+	0.5	A/36M/0-6	Argillite	
1.3+	1.2	0.3	B/32F'/6-12	Argillite	
1.9	1.1+	0.3	B/25E'/6-12	Jasper	Base missing
1.8	1.0	0.3	B/25E'/6-12	Argillite	
2.0	1.4	0.4	B/29C'/15	Argillite	
1.9	1.3	0.3	B/25G'/6-12	Argillite	
1.4+	1.2	0.4	B/29D'/--	Chalcedony	
1.7+	1.4	0.4	B/29C'/24-30	Quartzite	
2.1	2.0	0.4	B/27C'/--	Argillite	
2.0	0.8	0.3	C/29II/18-24	Argillite	Crude; Pit I; Concave ba
1.2+	1.1	0.3	D/14AAA/0-6	Quartzite	
1.6+	1.4	0.3	Surface	Obsidian	
1.5+	1.2	0.4	Surface	Argillite	
2.0+	1.5	0.3	Surface	Argillite	Base missing
2.3+	1.0+		Unknown	Chalcedony	Base missing

Six fragmentary specimens show evidence of notching. The basal portion of each of these points is missing and the notches are typically incompletely represented too. Whether a specific item represents a corner-notched or side-notched projectile point is not known.

Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Material
L	W	th		
1.6+	1.4	0.3	A/36J/0-6	Argillite
1.8+	1.3	0.3	B/26C'/--	Argillite
2.6+	1.0+	0.3	B/26E'/--	Argillite
2.2+	1.2	0.4	B/29J'/0-6	Argillite
1.5+	1.2	0.3	B/30D'/6-12	Argillite
1.7+	1.2	0.3	Surface	Argillite

PROJECTILE POINTS OR KNIVES

The 24 items placed in this category display a triangular outline though 15 are fragmentary. Nine complete and five fragmentary specimens display a straight to slightly convex basal outline.

Ten of the fragmentary items may represent portions of notched points.

Several of these specimens (both complete and incomplete) are larger than the notched projectile points from TC:C9:102. All are bifacially chipped

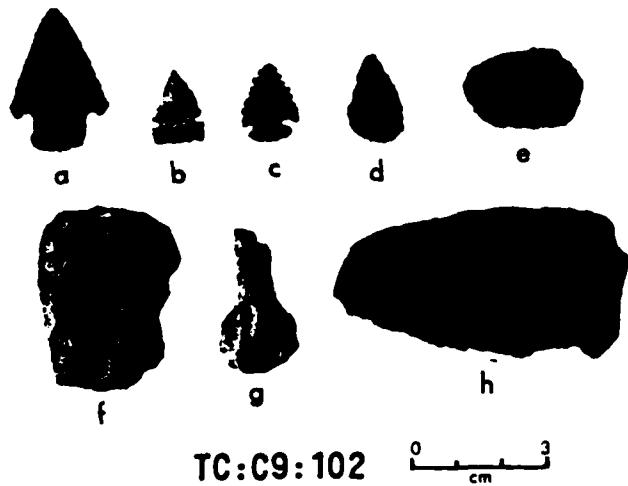


Fig. 10a. Chipped Stone Artifacts, TC:C9:102.

- a. Stemmed projectile point, Area B/33J'/0-6".
- b. Side-notched projectile point, A/37H/0-6".
- c. Corner-notched projectile point, A/36J/0-6".
- d. Projectile point or knife, B/34F'/9".
- e. Discoidal knife, A/34I/0-6".
- f. Amorphous knife, A/33K/0-6".
- g. Expanded base drill fragment, A/35L/6-12".
- h. Two-sided scraper, A/surface collection.

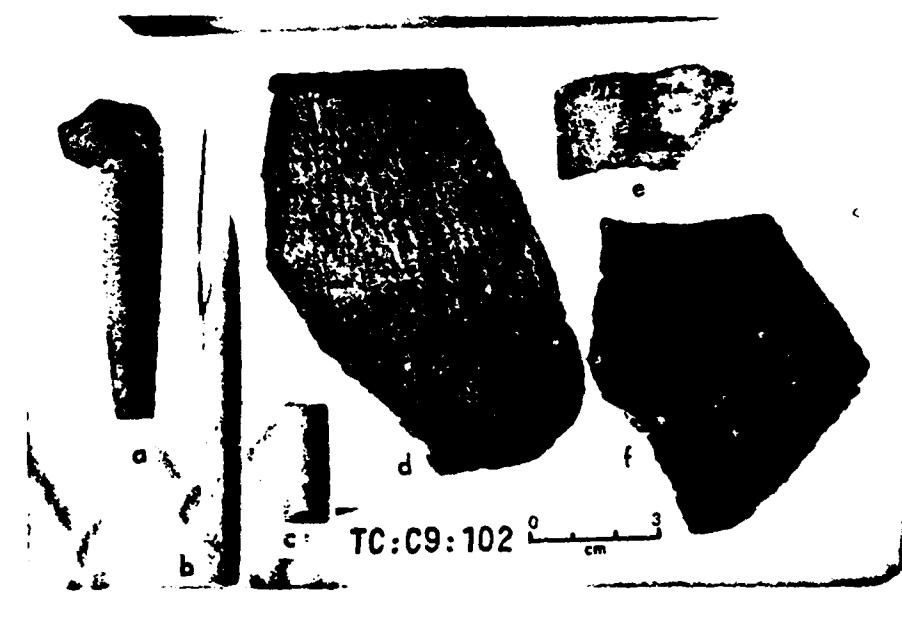


Fig. 10b. Assorted Artifacts, TC:C9:102.

- a. Stone pipe fragment, B/29C'/6-12".
- b. Bone splinter awl, A/37K/18-24".
- c. Bird bone bead, exact provenience unknown.
- d. Stamper Cordmarked rim sherd, C/Pit I/30-36".
- e. Cimarron Micaceous rim sherd, A/36N/0-6".
- f. Unidentified plainware collared rim sherd, C/Pit I/30-36".

on unbroken edges.

Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Material	Remarks
L	W	th			
2.6	1.9	0.5	A/36I/0-6	Argillite	
1.7	0.9	0.4	A/36J/0-6	Argillite	
2.0	1.5	0.6	A/36K/6-12	Argillite	
2.2	1.8+	0.6	A/36N/0-6	Argillite	
1.7+	1.3	0.4	A/36J/0-6	Argillite	
1.6+	2.5	0.6	A/Surface	Chalcedony	
1.7+	1.4	0.3+	A/39L/--	Argillite	
2.0	1.2	0.3	B/34F'/9	Argillite	In palisade trench
2.9	2.0	0.4	B/27B'/0-6	Argillite	
1.5+	1.5	0.3	B/--/0-6	Argillite	
1.4+	1.5+	0.4+	B/31J'/0-6	Argillite	
2.4+	1.5	0.4	B/29C'/22	Argillite	Pit 5B
1.4+	1.2+	0.4+	B/28C'/0-6	Quartzite	
1.8+	1.4+	0.3+	B/26E'/--	Argillite	
2.6+	2.0	0.6	C/22JJ/0-6	Argillite	
3.0	2.0	0.5	Surface	Argillite	Crude
1.5+	1.3+	0.4	Surface	Quartzite	
2.2+	1.1+	0.3+	Surface	Argillite	
2.2+	1.4	0.3	Unknown	Argillite	
1.3	0.9	0.2	Unknown	Chalcedony	Small!
2.3	1.7	0.4	Unknown	Argillite	
1.7+	1.0+	0.2+	Unknown	Argillite	
1.7+	0.9+	0.2+	Unknown	Argillite	
1.6+	0.7+	0.3+	Unknown	Chalcedony	

KNIVES

Seventeen specimens have been placed in this category. Subcategories (and the number of items in each) are: discoidal (six), subrectangular (two), amorphous (six) and triangular (three). The discoidal knives (three whole, three fragments) have a round to oval outline with the unbroken edges completely bifacially flaked. The rectangular specimens (one whole, one fragment) possess a nearly rectangular outline with rounded corners. Both have two bifacially flaked edges. The amorphous knives were so named as none (one whole, five fragments) display any special form. In fact, one is a portion of a split erosion-worn cobble of argillite with a single bifacially flaked cutting edge (length 4.0 cm.). Each possesses a single cutting edge; two are unifacial, four are bifacial. The three complete specimens of triangular knives demonstrate

an outline of that approximate shape with slightly convex sides. They have been placed in the knife category (rather than projectile point or knife) because of the relatively large dimensions (especially thickness). Each of the three edges on each triangular knife has been bifacially flaked. All are made of argillite except the triangular which are of quartzite. The following type (subcategory) codes are used in the presentation of data: D, discoidal; S, subrectangular; A, amorphous; T, triangular.

Type	Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Remarks
	L	W	th		
D	2.7	1.9	0.5	A/34I/0-6	
D	6.0	4.7	1.2	A/35H/0-6	
D	2.7+	1.6	0.5	A/34J/0-6	
D	3.3+	3.2	1.1	A/36K/0-6	
D	2.1+	1.8	0.7	A/36K/6-12	
D	3.5	2.9	0.9	C/19JJ/0-6	
S	8.2	7.4	2.3	A/35H/0-6	
S	5.1+	3.2	0.7	B/28F'/18-24	
A	2.6+	2.6	0.6	A/36J/0-6	Unifacial
A	4.0+	3.1	1.0	A/33K/0-6	Bifacial
A	3.5+	1.8	0.8	A/37M/0-6	Bifacial
A	5.4	4.7	1.9	A/38H/0-6	Bifacial; cobble
A	2.2+	2.0	0.3	A/surface	Unifacial
A	4.5+	4.7	1.5	B/28F'/6-12	Bifacial
T	4.7	2.2	1.2	B/25G'/0-6	
T	2.9	2.2	0.9	C/24HH/--	
T	3.1	2.6	0.8	Surface	

DRILLS

Two complete and two fragmentary drills of the expanded base (not T-shaped) are present in the site collection. One of the whole specimens is very small in all dimensions.

Measurements		in cm.	Area/Grid/Depth	Material	Remarks
L	W	th			
2.4	1.4	0.3	A/39J/0-6	Quartzite	Small!
3.3+	1.8	0.8	A/35L/6-12	Argillite	
2.7+	1.4	0.5	B/28F'/6-12	Argillite	
4.1	1.7	0.6	Surface	Quartzite?	

SCRAPERS

Each of the five scrapers is made of argillite and each is of poor quality workmanship. The working edge of one is situated at the end and is rounded. The working edges of the others are placed on the longer sides; one possesses two working edges, three have a single working edge.

Type	Measurements			Area/Grid/Depth
	L	W	th	
End	1.6+	2.7+	0.6+	Unknown
Two-sided	5.6	5.0	1.9	A/35M/12-18
Side	3.4+	3.1	0.8	C/21GG/0-6
Side	4.9	4.3	1.8	Unknown
Side	6.5	3.4	1.1	A/Surface

Ground Stone Artifacts

Nearly all ground stone implements recovered from TC:C9:102 were discarded prior to the disposal of these items. All available data are given below.

MANOS

The surface collection (Area not specified) included seven manos or fragments of conglomerate, two were sandstone fragments and three were complete specimens of sandstone.

The Area A surface collection included eight mano fragments. Of these, five were bifacial sandstone, two were unifacial sandstone and one was bifacial conglomerate. Eight fragmental and four complete manos were recovered from the 0-6 inch level in Area A. Seven of the fragments were bifacial (six sandstone, one granite?) and the eighth fragment was unifacial sandstone. Of the complete specimens, one was unifacial sandstone, two were bifacial sandstone and one was bifacial conglomerate. A mano recovered from the floor of the Area A pit house was recorded as two-handed (length over 18.0 cm.), trifacial, subrectangular in outline, of sandstone and with pecked working

surfaces.

Each of the eight listed manos from Area B were from the surface collection and each was of sandstone. Of the two complete specimens, one was unifacial and one was bifacial. Five of the fragments were bifacial and one was unifacial.

Each of the nine listed manos from Area C were from the 0-6 inch level. Of the two complete specimens, one was unifacial sandstone and the other was bifacial conglomerate. Five of the fragmentary specimens were bifacial sandstone, one was unifacial sandstone and one was unifacial basalt.

METATES

The TC:C9:102 surface collection (Area not specified) included nine fragments of metates. The known data are given below. Unless otherwise specified, they were tabular pieces (slabs) of sandstone.

Measurements			in cm.	Remarks
L	W	th		
15.6+	9.9+	4.5		
22.5+	17.1+	4.3		
52.0	29.9+	10.0	Percussion-shaped edges	
20.8	9.1+	3.4		
10.4+	6.4+	3.1		
45.3	31.3+	2.3	Percussion-shaped edges	
15.0+	14.0+	6.9	Basin metate	
23.4+	13.2+	6.8	Basin metate	
8.7+	8.9+	9.5	Trough metate	

Eight metate specimens, all fragmentary, were listed for Area A.

Type	Measurements		in cm.	Grid	Depth	
	L	W	th			
Slab	--	--	--	39J	--	Shaped basalt
Basin	16.5+	13.4	7.4	38K	0-6	Sandstone
Basin	20.5+	9.6	4.8	36K	0-6	Shaped basalt
Basin				39N	--	Shaped basalt
Basin	24.0+	23.0	7.0	40J	--	Sandstone; pecked working sur
Slab	34.7+	31.9	5.7	37M	0-6	Sandstone; pecked working sur
Slab	18.0+	17.0+	3.5	37K	32	Sandstone
Trough	20.1+	22.0	6.8	37J	24	Shaped basalt; pit house floo

Twelve fragmentary specimens were listed for Area B.

Type	Measurements			in cm.	Grid	Depth	Remarks
	L	W	th				
?	8.5+	7.5+	10.3	27D'	0-6	Basalt	
Basin	20.0+	25.3	8.9	26G'	5	Sandstone	
Slab	21.9+	17.9+	2.6	29F'	5	Sandstone;percussion-shaped	
Slab	16.0+	11.5+	4.2	23F'	2	Sandstone	
Slab	28.0+	21.0+	4.0	25E'	3	Sandstone	
Slab	27.9+	19.0+	3.5	23F'	2	Sandstone	
Slab	39.0+	37.5	3.1	29F'	5	Sandstone;percussion-shaped	
?	13.0+	10.0+	6.5	---	0-6	Basalt	
Slab	--	--	-	28C'	18	Sandstone	
Slab	39.0+	23.5+	5.0	Pit 5B	Floor	Sandstone	
Basin	25.1+	20.1+	8.0	Pit 5B	Floor	Sandstone	
Basin	31.1+	30.2+	8.2	Pit 5B	Floor	Shaped basin	

A single fragment of a basin sandstone metate was listed for Area C. It was from the fill of Pit I and measured 27.0 x 14.0+ x 7.6 cm.

Three metate fragments from TC:C9:102 were apparently retrieved through excavation but complete provenience data is not available (Area is unknown for each).

Type	Measurements			in cm.	Grid	Depth	Remarks
	L	W	th				
Trough	11.0+	9.0+	8.5	--	--	--	Shaped basalt
Basin	20.0+	17.0+	8.5	--	36	Sandstone	
Basin	20.0+	12.5+	4.9	--	0-6	Sandstone	

PIPES

Four fragments of stone pipes were recovered in 1964. Their petrographic composition is not known. Each demonstrates exterior surfaces finished by abrasion. The most complete specimen is from Area B (Grid 29C', 6-12 inches). The entire stem and a portion of the bowl is represented. The material is a light yellow; the interior of the bowl and stem and the "mouth piece" end of the stem have been reddened by heat. The stem is 5.9 cm. long and tapers from an outside diameter of 1.6 cm. at its juncture with the bowl to 0.9 cm. An incised line spirals seven times around the stem. The angle between the bowl and stem approximates 115 degrees. The second specimen is also from Area B (27F', 0-6 inches).

This medium brown stem fragment measures 3.8 cm. in length and is tapered (outside diameter 0.7 cm. at mouth piece, 0.9cm. at fractured end). The manufacture of this pipe was apparently completed, but it is unknown whether it was utilized. The third is a fragment of an unfinished bowl.

Of a gray material, the maximum bowl diameter is 3.5 and the bowl height would have measured over 3.8 cm. The exact provenience of the fourth specimen is unknown. Portions of the bowl and stem are represented. The angle between the medium brown bowl and stem is about 120 degrees. The outside diameter of the stem at its juncture with the bowl is 1.4 cm. The manufa of this pipe was completed and was apparently utilized.

Shell Artifacts

Objects manufactured of shell were apparently not recovered from TC:C9:102.

Bone and Antler Artifacts

AWLS

The 14 bone awls have been divided into two subcategories: 1) split metapodial and 2) splinter. The metapodial epiphysis is split but intact. Those in the splinter subcategory do not presently possess epiphyses.

The provenience of each of the five split metapodial awls are: 1) Area A, 36L, depth unknown; 2) A, 35M, 6-12; 3) B, 32H', 6-12 (Pit 4B); 4) B, 32I', 12-18 (Pit 4B); 5) exact provenience unknown.

The locational data of the nine splinter awls are: 1) A, 37K, 18-24 (pit house); 2) B, 32I', 6-12; 3) B, 28D', 0-6; 4) B, 29C', 12-18 (pit 5B); 5) B, 29D', 6-12; 6) B, 29D', 6-12; 7) B, 29D', 0-6; 8) B, 26E', 0-6 9) C, 21III, 12-18 (pit III).

BONE BEADS

The 51 tubular bone beads have been arbitrarily divided into three subcat-egories: small (outside diameter less than 0.5 cm.), medium (o.d. 0.51-0.7 cm.)

and large (o.d. larger than 0.70). One large diameter bead was made from bird bone; the other 50 were manufactured from the long bones of small mammals, probably mostly rabbit.

Two of the small diameter beads possess incised lines. One has a single circumferential line near its middle. The other displays nine equally spaced circumferential lines. The incised lines nearly penetrate the wall thickness; the bones can be easily broken on these lines to produce more but smaller beads.

length (cm.)	Area/Grid/Depth	Remarks
1.5	A/38M/54-60	9 lines; intrusive pit
1.5+	A/35M/12-18	Pit house
1.8	A/32I/12-18	
2.0+	A/36M/18-24	Pit house
1.1	A/ pit house floor	
0.6	surface collection	

One of the 40 medium diameter beads was burned and one has a single incised circumferential line.

Length (cm.)	Area/Grid/Depth	Remarks
1.8	A/36M/18-24	Pit house
1.1	A/pit house floor	
1.2	" " " "	
1.3	" " " "	
1.3	" " " "	
1.6	" " " "	
2.0	A/36L/6-12	
1.9	A/34L/6-12	
1.6	A/38L/24-30	Bell-Shaped Pit
2.0	A/35J/6-12	
1.8	A/37J/6-12	
1.3	A/41K/0-6	
1.2	A/37K/36-42	Intrusive pit
2.1	A/34L/6-12	
0.9	A/36J/18-24	Pit house
2.1	A/36M/18-24	Pit house
2.6	A/37H/0-6	
2.2	A/35J/6-12	
1.3	B/27D'/0-6	
1.6	B/31I'/12-18	Pit 4B
1.1	B/32I'/12-18	Pit 4B; incised
2.2	B/27D'/6-12	
1.8	B/27D'/6-12	
1.4	B/28F'/6-12	
1.7	B/28F'/6-12	

1.6	B/28F'/24-30(?)	
1.1	B/26C'/0-6	
1.6	B/28B'/0-6	
1.5	B/32I'/12-18	Pit 4B; burned
1.2	B/29F'/0-6	
1.1	B/31F'/0-6	
1.1	B/27F'/0-6	
1.0	B/29C'/6-12	
1.2	B/27G'/6-12	
1.1	B/27C'/0-6	
1.6	B/27F'/0-6	
0.8	B/27F'/36	Pit 1B
1.3	C/20JJ/30-36	Pit II
1.2	Surface collection	
1.5	Unknown	

As previously mentioned, one of the large diameter beads was manufactured from bird bone.

max. Dia.	Length	Area/Grid/Depth
1.3	1.4	B/28F'/6-12
0.9	0.9	B/29F'/0-6
0.8	3.2	C/20II/31
0.7	2.5	C/20JJ/18-24
1.0	2.7	Unknown

Pit I
Pit II
Bird bone

ANTLER

Two deer antler tines were recovered from TC:C9:102. Both are poorly preserved and neither display any indications of utilization. One is from the Area A pit house (36M/18-24). The other is from Area B (26G'/6-12).

Ceramics

1,278 sherds were recovered from TC:C9:102 (including 22 from Area H recovered by Edwin Guilinger in 1968). Seven of these ceramic fragments have been identified as Taos B/W (Hawley 1950) and three as Cebolleta B/W (Dittert and Ruppe 1951:120) by Stewart Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico, seven whiteware are of an unidentified type, 16 are indented blind-corrugated,

one may represent Taos Gray (Peckham and Reed 1963:13-14), four are Sopris Plain (Ireland 1973:31-34), 806 are undecorated, 20 are basket-impressed. 101 were classed as Stamper Cordmarked (Watson 1950:30) after comparison with those identified by Robert Bell (University of Oklahoma), 297 were identified as Cimarron Micaceous (Gunnerson 1969:33-34) by James Gunnerson (Northern Illinois University) and five are an unidentified plainware (Fig. 11).

The indented blind-corrugated superficially resemble those described by Kidder and Shepard (1936:304). The difficulty in distinguishing between sherds of Sopris Plain and locally (Trinidad Region) manufactured Taos Incised has been stated before (Ireland 1973:31-34); thus the 806 undecorated or 20 basket-impressed may represent either or both types.

	Surface Collection	Illegible Label	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area H	Total
Taos B/W	1	3	2		1			7
Cebolleta B/W				1	2			3
Unidentified B/W	2		5					7
Corrugated	4	3	1	8				16
Taos Gray ??					1			1
Taos Incised	3		2	4	2			11
Sopris Plain		1	1	1		1		4
Undecorated	32	80	476	120	72	8	18	806
Basket-impressed	2		11	4		3		20
Stamper Cordmarked	12	11	2	30	45	1		101
Cimarron Micaceous	36	72	180	7	1		1	297
Unidentified					5			5
Total	92	170	680	175	129	10	22	1,278

The five unidentified plainware sherds appear to be of the same vessel. They do not possess surface decoration and greatly resemble Sopris Plain or locally manufactured Taos Incised and may not have been recognized as unusual if it were not for the presence of a sizeable rim sherd. The banded or collared rim was formed by adding a flat relatively broad concentric clay coil to the exterior of the temporary or initial rim. About one half of the band extends above the level of the temporary lip. The band forms an angle of approximately 45 degrees with the shoulder. A spherical-bodied wide-mouthed cooking jar is indicated by the five sherds. The wall thickness is somewhat less than for Sopris Plain or locally manufactured Taos Incised: 37-60 mm. All five are from the 30-36 inch level of Pit 1, Area C. It is suspected that these five represent a variety of Sopris Plain.

The vertical distribution of ceramics at TC:C9:102 is given for each Area in Figs. 12-16.

	Surface	Depth	Unknown	0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	24-30"	Total
Taos B/W									2
Cebolleta B/W									1
Unidentified B/W				3			2		5
Corrugated				1					1
Taos Gray ??									1
Taos Incised				2					2
Sopris Plain					1				1
Undecorated	31	2	348	68	11	13	3	476	
Basket-impressed				6	4	1			11
Stamper Cordmarked				2					2
Cimarron Micaceous	2	164		11	1	2	2	180	
Unidentified									1
Total	31		526	84	13	19	5	680	

Surface	Depth	Unknown	0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	Total
Taos B/W							1
Cebolleta B/W			1				1
Unidentifies B/W							-
Corrugated			7		1		8
Taos Gray ??							-
Taos Incised	1	2	1				4
Sopris Plain				1			1
Undecorated	1	76	26	11	6		120
Basket-impressed		2	2				4
Stamper Cordmarked	1	19	9	1			30
Cimarron Micaceous			7				7
Unidentified							-
Total	1	2	114	39	13	6	175

	Surface	Depth	Unknown	0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	24-30"	30-36"	Total
Taos B/W			1							1
Cebolleta B/W		1		1						2
Unidentified B/W										1
Corrugated										-
Taos Gray ??								1	1	
Taos Incised		1						1	2	
Sopris Plain										-
Undecorated	1		69				2			72
Basket-impressed										-
Stamper Cordmarked	3	24		3	1	2	12			45
Cimarron Micaceous			1							1
Unidentified								5	5	
Total	1	3	97	1	3	3	2	19	129	

	Depth Unknown	0-6"	Total
Taos B/W		-	
Cebolleta B/W		-	
Unidentified B/W		-	
Corrugated		-	
Taos Gray ??		-	
Taos Incised		-	
Sopris Plain		1	1
Undecorated	2	6	8
Basket-impressed		-	
Stamper Cordmarked	1		1
Cimarron Micaceous		-	
Unidentified		-	
Total	3	7	10

	Surface	Depth	Unknown	0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	Total
Taos B/W								-
Cebolleta B/W								-
Unidentified B/W								-
Corrugated								-
Taos Gray ??								-
Taos Incised								-
Sopris Plain								-
Undecorated	7	8	1	1		1	18	
Basket-impressed		2				1	3	
Stamper Cordmarked								-
Cimarron Micaceous	1						1	
Unidentified								-
Total	8	10	5	1	-	2	22	

Summary and Conclusions

The 1964 exploration of TC:C9:102 by Galen Baker yielded evidence for the utilization of the terrace prehistorically by Sopris Phase on the basis of ceramics. Only undecorated sherds of Sopris Plain or locally manufactured Taos Incised were recovered from the pit house floor. The house fill contained Taos B/W, unidentified B/W, Sopris Plain, basket-impressed and Cimarron Micaceous sherds. The micaceous Apache sherds are regarded as intrusive. Two fire pits were located on the house floor and a subfloor roasting pit was situated near the house perimeter. Nearby fire pits and possible racks or ramadas are believed to be associated with the occupation of pit house.

Also in Area A, a roughly circular configuration of seven posts and post holes suggests a tepee. Stratigraphically they were situated higher than the pit house and associated features and are believed to be of Apache origin.

In Area B, two extra-architectural roasting pits and a pit house were defined and a second pit house suspected. Each is assigned to the Sopris Phase. The defined pit house (Pit 5B) had a lateral entranceway, plastered walls and two possible subfloor storage (?) pits. Only undecorated sherds (Sopris Plain or locally manufactured Taos Incised) were recovered from both the house floor and its fill. The documentation of the possible pit house (Pit 4B) is incomplete and few statements can be made regarding its nature. A stone slab covered fire pit was located near the center of Pit 4B. The fill of Pit 4B included only artifacts of Indian manufacture including undecorated (Sopris Plain or locally produced Taos Incised), corrugated and Stamper Cordmarked sherds. Surrounding Pit 4B, but at a higher strata,

was a complex of palisade trenches and an associated fire pit of historic, but uncertain cultural origin. The trenches form two incomplete contiguous enclosures and may have been constructed and utilized by a sheepherder.

In Area C two bell-shaped roasting pits were delimited and a third indicated, a rack or ramada suggested and a concentration of thermal-cracked rocks was discovered. Each of these archaeological manifestations is assigned to the Sopris Phase occupation of the terrace.

Area D was minimally excavated in 1964--no archaeological features were defined. Areas E,F and G, all 1964 designations, were apparently not tested.

The osteological material from TC:C9:102 on deposit at Trinidad State Junior College was unfortunately incompletely processed in 1964 and since that time the provenience data has been lost for much (most?) of it. A casual examination of these specimens revealed the presence of adult deer (Odocoileus), cottontail (Sylvilagus) and an unidentified avian genus. A fragment of a carbonized corn cob was recovered from a disturbed locus in the Area A pit house--the cultural origin of this specimen is not known. Evidence of horticulture was apparently not recovered from other locations of TC:C9:102 excavated in 1964.

The evidence of prehistoric occupation at TC:C9:102 presented here adds little to the knowledge of the Sopris Phase. Perhaps of greatest importance is the demonstration of the use of the pit house during this Phase. [Thus the temporal placement of the only previously reported pit houses in the Purgatoire Valley, the Running Pit House Site (Ireland 1974), may be within the Sopris Phase.]

Ceramics are the most noteworthy of the retrieved artifacts. Compared to other reported Sopris Phase sites, the total site collection demonstrates a relatively high percentage of the Southern Plains Stamper Cordmarked, a relatively low percentage of sherds that could be positively classed as

as Taos Incised (incised decorations present; all of local manufacture) and the presence of Cebolleta B/W (a heretofore unnoted Southwestern type). These compositional differences are difficult to evaluate.

Of the ceramics represented at TC:C9:102, the trade ware Cebolleta B/W was the earliest manufactured and the trade ware Stamper Cordmarked was the latest. Dittert and Ruppe (1951:120) give the dates ca. A.D. 900 to 1150 (?) for Cebolleta B/W. These approximate dates were not established by tree-ring studies, however. Radiocarbon dating of Stamper Cordmarked (the Panhandle Aspect) by Baerreis and Bryson (1966) indicates a temporal span of A.D. 1200 to 1440. Thus it appears that at least a portion of the prehistoric utilization of TC:C9:102 occurred after A.D. 1200.

The search for conclusive evidence of domiciles in the upper Purgatoire Valley which are attributable to Apaches has been elusive. Apachean ceramics (Cimarron Micaceous) has been reported from several sites in the Trinidad Reservoir area including TC:C9:102 (Ireland 1974) yet none including the possible tepee ring in Area A can confidently be assigned to that culture. Nor can many of the artifacts from TC:C9:102 be separated into Sopris Phase and historic Apache categories at this time. [See Gunnerson (1969) for a description of Apachean, and to lesser extent, Puebloan archaeological manifestations in northeastern New Mexico.]

An intrusive trash pit in the fill of and below the floor of the Area A pit house was interpreted as of recent modern origin. The palisade complex in Area B was also of that time period and perhaps of non-Indian origin also.

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